

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4599. 號十三月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

日七廿月二年寅戊

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. R. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 119, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MAGGI, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILLIAM REINERS, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## MANAGER.

Shanghai, EMMET CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## For sale.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES.

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

Out and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. COBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly. CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 1 III.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 1 III.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 1 II.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 1 II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark O. S. R. (in diamond) 1 I.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50° O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.) ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Ex M. M. S. S. "AV4," AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYBAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

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TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC.

LETTER'S DIARIES.

ARNOLD ON MARINE INSURANCE.

LAW OF GENERAL AVERAGE.

SMITH'S MERCANTILE LAW.

McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.

HOPKINS'S PORT OF REFUGE.

ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

ROGET'S THESAURUS.

ANDERSON'S MERCANTILE LETTERS.

OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD.

OLLENDORFF'S GERMAN METHOD.

OLLENDORFF'S SPANISH METHOD.

OLLENDORFF'S ITALIAN METHOD.

NARES'S SEAMANSHIP.

DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

UNIVERSAL INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY.

ETHEL'S BUDDHISM.

ETHEL'S FUNG SHUI.

ETHEL'S NEW CHINESE DICTIONARY.

ETHEL'S CHINESE SKETCHES.

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## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.

THE CORRECT CARD.

BERTON'S HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

BERTON'S EVERYDAY COOKERY.

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

FRENCH Do.

GERMAN Do.

SPANISH Do.

ITALIAN Do.

ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERY THING.

ALL ABOUT HARD WORDS.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

CHINESE CHINESE SKETCHES.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.

ETHEL'S NEW CHINESE DICTIONARY.

ETHEL'S CHINESE SKETCHES.

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## Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON THURSDAY,

the 4th April, 1878, at Noon, at "Greenmount,"

the Residence of JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Esq., The whole of his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COMPRISING:

Green Rep Covered Walnut Chairs and Couch.

2 English-made EGLINTON EASY CHAIRS,

Covered in Crimson Utrecht Velvet.

1 Cottage Trichord PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, in Mahogany Case, made expressly for the Climate.

Crystal and Bronze Gasaliers, Gilt Framed Mirrors, Carpets, Chromolithographs, Pictures, Clocks, Marble-top Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons, Hearth Rugs.

1 Handsomely Carved Teakwood Book Case, with Glass Doors, Marble-top Tea Poy, Teak Whatnots. 1 Walnut Secretary, with Patent Self Locking Drawers.

ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WITH SPARE LEAVES.

English-made MAHOGANY SIDBOARD, with Mirror Back.

ENGLISH-MADE CANE SEAT CHAIRS, WITH MOROCCO CUSHIONS.

Electro-plated Ware, Crockery, and Glass Ware; Stair Carpet and Rods, Filter, Ice Chest, Hall Lamps, Handsomely Carved Teakwood Linen Press, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses and Curtains.

1 LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED WARDROBE, WITH MIRROR DOOR.

1 English-made Mahogany Toilet Table, Toilet Mirrors, 1 Chubb's Safe, 2 Lady's Teak Davenport, Marble-top Washstands and Services, Couches, Chairs, Gas Brackets, Fenders and Fire Irons.

Children's Iron and Wooden Beds, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Bath Tubs.

Sundry Wines and Stores.

Also, A FINE COLLECTION OF CAMELLIAS, FERNS, ROSES, and other CHOICE PLANTS.

Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on Wednesday, the 3rd April, 1878.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 28, 1878. ap4

TO LET.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMS, Furnished if Required, in Premises No. 38-40, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices.



## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th April,  
1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
ANADYR, Commandant MOREAU,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 3rd April, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap4



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malak, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
ALSO,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
GEBLON, Captain C. FRASER, will leave  
this on THURSDAY, the 11th April, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap11

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on THURSDAY, the 11th April,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 10th April. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to  
Officers of the Army and Navy and to  
Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR  
SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 26, 1878. ap11

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA  
will be despatched for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_,  
at Noon, taking Passengers, and  
Freight, for Japan, the United States, and  
Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
transatlantic lines of Steamers.  
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT on regular rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of \_\_\_\_\_, Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Praya Central.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE S. S. "Glencairn" having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo are informed that their Goods are  
being landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-  
tained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to  
Shanghai, unless notice be given before  
11 o'clock To-morrow.  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
5th Proximo will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap5

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.  
COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"GAELIC," from San Francisco, &c.,  
are hereby requested to send in their Bills  
of Lading for countersignature, and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods.  
Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer  
will be landed and stored at Consignees'  
risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap5

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo  
are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and take immediate delivery;  
this Cargo has been landed and stored at  
their risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Ex "Pet Ho,"  
Mr C. Grossmann, G. (in dia-  
mond), No. 7387, 1 case from  
Marseilles, Hongkong, March 27, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

## S. S. PEI HO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
"Copenio," from London, in con-  
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being landed  
and stored at their risk at the Company's  
Godown, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signee, before To-day, the 20th instant,  
at 1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.  
Goods remaining unclaimed after Wed-  
nesday, the 27th instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Said, and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

## NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods in Malakka, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERS & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....£12,420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....75,000  
Total Capital and accumula-  
tions this date.....£12,725,000

Directors:  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KREBS, Esq.,  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
Messrs. BERING BROTHERS & Co.  
Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and  
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the World, at current  
rates.  
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS  
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
annually distributed among all Contribu-  
tors of Business in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributing  
Shareholders, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:  
KWOK CHEONG, Merchant.  
PAO YIM, Merchant.  
HO SAI, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on  
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored  
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to  
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Yokohama, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 14, 1859.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

A. MILLER & Co.,  
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,  
Queen's Road East,  
HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN OF CAPITAL AND  
INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE  
TAELS per SHARE will be made to Share-  
holders of Record on the 28th February,  
Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on  
the 8th March.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-  
signed to Shareholders, or their lawful  
representatives, on presentation of Share  
Certificates for Endorsement.  
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th  
March inclusive.

By Order,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 28, 1878. ap4

A NEW STOCK OF  
NEXT JOBBING TYPES  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED.

FROM ENGLAND,  
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,  
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,  
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED  
PATTERNS.

For Sale.  
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING  
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING  
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,  
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,  
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,  
CHARTER PARTIES,  
SHIPPING ORDERS,  
BILLS OF LADING,  
PASSENGER LISTS,  
BILLS OF SALE,  
LOG BOOKS,  
WILLS.

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,  
(Back of Club).

AH YON,  
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND  
STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S  
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1878. myl

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
been very much extended. The fol-  
lowing are some of its Agents:—  
Macao.—Man Onuen Shop.  
Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office,  
Luen Hing Street; Ohn Heung Low Hotel,  
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
Tsat Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wai  
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the  
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee  
Chung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.

Amoy.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun  
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kae  
Street.

Poochoo.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Poo-  
choo Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-  
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mar-  
time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-  
time Customs; Mr Ohn Shag Ho, Messrs  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong  
Chien Pook, Educational Mission School;  
and Mow Sing Sang Kue shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime  
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Uhefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Munici-  
pal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Ting Koo Hong; Kwong  
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Cebu.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;  
others will be published, when they are  
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress  
with the express courier who carry the  
official despatches and Policy Grants, to  
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of  
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## Intimations.

## ESTATE OF DODD &amp; Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th  
Instant at Messrs Dodd & Co.'s  
OFFICES, the following RESOLUTIONS  
were carried:—  
1. That the affairs of the said Dodd  
& Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement,  
and not in Bankruptcy.

2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he  
is hereby appointed Trustee.  
3. That H. ABENDROTH and EDMUND  
PYE be, and they are hereby appointed a  
Committee of Inspection.

ALL PAYMENTS on account of the  
Estate, it is requested, will be Paid to the  
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,  
Trustee for the Estate of  
Dodd & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

PRICE \$6.  
THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEN, HONGKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VALUABLE  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS  
by

WM. F. MATHER, N. B. DENNIS, and  
CHAR. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.  
DENNIS, P.R.D.

LONDON: N. TRAUBNER & Co.  
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important Cities and Monu-  
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with Historical Notices  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the Trade of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COGNATE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
CHANGE, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.  
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of the most frequent  
proceedings to the less frequented settle-  
ments are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
contains an historical sketch forming a  
chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1866, including Political Events,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMPEROR  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
FIREARMS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the  
various steam companies' lines. It also  
includes a Catalogue of over 400 works  
published in the English language upon  
China and Japan, while a copious Index  
at the end of the work affords a ready  
means of reference to the reader.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—  
The French Contract Packet Anadyr will  
be despatched from Hongkong on  
THURSDAY, the 4th April, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-  
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-  
via, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,  
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and  
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, April 3rd.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, April 4th.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.  
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
may be posted on payment of a  
to Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,  
until—  
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

Hongkong, March 23, 1878. ap4

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet Guelph,  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the  
11th April.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 10th April.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 11th April.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra  
to Postage, until—  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.50 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
via Bremen, or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
until—  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Printed Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—  
Letters, 22 cents.  
Registration, 12 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18 cents.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12 cents.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 4 cents.

Bahamas, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14 cents.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 cents.  
Registration, 6 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 14 cents.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16 cents.  
Registration, None.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 28 cents.  
Registration, 6 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 14 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (v.a.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension:—  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.  
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—  
Letters, 2 cents.  
Registration, 2 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—  
Letters, 4 cents.  
Registration, 4 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 4 cents.

Between the above by Contract Mail:—  
Letters, 8 cents.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 8 cents.  
Books & Patterns, 8 cents.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication, at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to do so if they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern, and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either-down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained at unit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, sprays, knives, scissors, needles, rings, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet in any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—  
Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15, Nov. 29.  
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1, Dec. 13.  
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12, Dec. 24, 1878.

Sydney, Oct. 31, Jan. 12.  
Melbourne, Nov. 6, Jan. 18.  
Adelaide, Nov. 12, Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same rule.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon; but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence; Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of

\* But not Warrent Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—  
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—  
In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for the next despatch, are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contain gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.  
Patterns.—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, liquids, gunpowder, matches, candles, soap, India, Dry-stuff, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PACKETS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing

as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small, valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and sealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" 45.....36 "  
" 47.....54 "  
" 49.....72 "  
Local Money Orders.  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, March 29, 1878.

Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.  
Adwards Corah 6 1 Latham, L. H. 1 2  
& Co. 1 Lim Yun Yu Tsai 1 regd.  
Alibhai, A. 1 regd. Liu, Mandarin 1 regd.  
Aspland, Edwin 1 Machado, Cruz 1  
Hynde 1 Macpherson, J. 1  
Barnes & Co. 1 Mac, J. Gordon 1  
Measor 1 Mahet, J. M. 1  
Blanchard, J. W. 1 Mann, Henry 1  
Bullock, L. L. 1 Manson, Thomas 1  
Butt Hong Han 1 regd. McKenry, J. 1  
Buck & Co, G. J. 1 McLellan, J. B. 1  
Campbell, W. 4 2 McQuigane, A. A. 1

## Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.

Clark, 1 Meyers, W. T. 2  
Collins, Capt. 8 Mills, Charles F. 2  
E. F. 1 Mirza Saidar 1 regd.  
Colliver, Capt. 1 Nicholas, J. 1  
Dantre, R. B. 1 T. B. 1  
Davidge, Mrs. E. 1 Omnes, Madame 1  
Davieson, W. 1 Osgood, Rev. J. P. 1  
Duchesse, Mons. 1 Penbrooke, F. 2  
Edwards, Jas. 1 Penlon, H. 1  
(Police) 1 Price, Mrs. G. 1  
Evans, E. 1 Robertson, 1 parcel  
Flanagan, 1 Capt. R. 1  
Kofsey R. 1 Rosenthal, P. 1  
Ford, A. 1 Rozario, P. P. do 1  
Gardner, C. J. 2 Sarda, Mons. 1  
Gilliam, Rev. E. 2 Seymour, E. 1  
Graham, W. P. 1 Shadforth, Jno. 1  
Graves, Miss A. 1 Sherriff, 1  
Hampton, Wm. 1 Tybally 1  
Hancock, W. 8 Simani, F. 1  
Harris, Capt. 2 Slater, A. T. 1  
Hart, T. 2 bl. Smith, Charles 1  
Harjo, Capt. W. 1 Smith, Hor 1  
Harvey, Capt. 1 Smith, L. J. 1  
Harvie, A. S. 1 Spence, A. S. 1  
Hawkins, Capt. 1 Sronach, W. G. 4  
Hen Quang Xung 1 Tirolo, Mons. 1  
Holam, E. 1 Tong Hong 1  
Housoeg, 1 Vidal, Mons. 1  
Ing, Gung 1 1 Alfonso 1  
Irwin, Dr. 1 Kennett, Mr 1 regd. Wah Tau 1 regd.  
Koon, W. K. 1 regd.

## For Merchant Ships.

Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.  
Aborney 1 Kilmarney, s.s. 1  
Anani 1 regd. Ladown 2 1/2  
Annie Lowry 1 Lady Penrhyn 7 1  
Anipole 1 Large 1  
Banian 1 Laura R. 1  
Benary, s.s. 8 Burnham 1  
Benefactor 2 Leon Crespo 2  
Blanca Parica 2 Lombardian 1  
Callor On 2 Loweswater 1 2  
Carnatio 1 MacCallum More 2  
Ceylon 2 Madeline 2  
Charon Wattana 2 Mogg Douglas 1  
Chilli 1 Mail of India 1  
City of Aberdeen 1 Marlon 1  
Clara 1 Mars 1  
Creswell 1 1 Merce 1 reg. 2 1  
Dago, s.s. 1 Messenger 1  
Devana 1 Mikado 1  
Eastern Isles, s.s. 1 Moray, s.s. 2  
Elizabeth Chiles 1 Mosquito 1  
Elizabeth Ouel 1 Oquida 1  
Emily Chapin 2 Paraca 1  
Empress 1 Peruvian 1  
Empress 1 Riga, s.s. 1  
Explorator 1 Rodrick Hay 1  
Firth of Tay 7 S. R. Mead 1  
Fitzpatrick, s.s. 1 Sarah Nicholson 8 2  
Floeden 1 Sir Harry Parkes 4  
Florence 1 Sophie D. 6  
Nightingale 2 St. Elmo 4 2  
Forest Bell 1 St. George 1  
Garmouth 2 St. George 1  
General Canfield 2 Store Dealer 1  
George Craslow 5 Strathairly, s.s. 1  
Haringbor 4 Strathmore 16  
Harriet Armitage 1 Stryke 1  
Hawthorn 1 2 Lull Long 1  
Haurik Hsen 1 Tal Watts 1  
Henry S. Sanford 1 Tape Sing 1  
Hermann 1 Tamboin 11 2  
Hopital 2 Thingalla, s.s. 1  
Hosea, s.s. 1 Tullochgorum 1  
Ionian 1 Twilight 1 1  
Irene 5 Undaunted 1  
James Shephard 2 Victoria 1  
Jessie McDonald 1 Victory 1  
Jessie Jameson 1 Yantai, s.s. 2

## For H. M. Ships.

Letts. Paps. Letts. Paps.  
Audacious 1 1 Victor Emanuel 1  
Maipie 1

## Books, etc. without Covers.











## Portfolio.

## THE LEAP OF ROUSHAN BEG.

(By Henry W. Longfellow.)

Mounted on Kyrat strong and fleet,  
His chestnut steed with four white feet,  
Roushan Beg, called Kurroglou,  
Son of the road and bandit chief,  
Seeking refuge and relief,  
Up the mountain pathway flew.

Such was Kyrat's matchless speed  
Never yet could any steed  
Reach the dust-cloud in his course;  
More than maiden, more than wife,  
More than gold and next to life,  
Roushan the Robber loved his horse.

In the land that lies beyond  
Erizoom and Trebizond;  
Garden-girl his fortress stood;  
Plundered khan, or caravan  
Journeying north from Koordistan,  
Gave him wealth and wine and food.

Seven hundred and fourscore  
Men-at-arms his livery wore,  
Did his bidding night and day;  
Now through regions all unknown  
He was wandering, lost, alone,  
Seeking without guide his way.

Suddenly the pathway ends  
Shores the precipice descends,  
Loud the torrent roars unseen;  
Thirty feet from side to side  
Yawns the chasm; on air must ride  
He who crosses this ravine.

Following close in his pursuit,  
At the precipice's foot  
Reyhan the Arab of Orfah  
Halted with his hundred men,  
Shouting upward from the glen,  
"La il Allah! Allah-la!"

Gently Roushan Beg caressed  
Kyrat's forehead, neck, and breast;  
Kissed him upon both his eyes;  
Sang to him in his wild way;  
As upon the foremost spray  
Sings a bird before it flies.

"O my Kyrat, O my steed,  
Round and slender as a reed,  
Carry me this danger through  
Satin housings shall be mine,  
Shoes of gold, O Kyrat mine!  
O thou soul of Kurroglou!"

Soft thy skin as silken skein,  
Soft as woman's hair thy mane,  
Tender are thine eyes and true;  
All thy hoofs like ivory shine,  
Folksied bright. O life of mine,  
Leap, and rescue Kurroglou!"

Kyrat, then, the strong and fleet,  
Drew together his four white feet,  
Paused a moment on the verge,  
Measured with his eye the space,  
And into the air he leaped,  
Leaped as leaps the ocean surge.

As the surge o'erleaps the sand  
Bears a swimmer safe to land,  
Kyrat sailed his rider bore;  
Hurling down the deep abyss,  
Fragments of the precipice  
Rolled like pebbles on a shore.

Roushan's tasselled cap of red  
Trembled not upon his head;  
Careless sat he and upright;  
Neither hand nor bridle shook,  
Nor his head he turned to look,  
As he galloped out of sight.

Flash of harness in the air,  
Seen a moment like the glare  
Of a sword drawn from its sheath!  
Thus the phantom horseman passed;  
And the shadow that he cast  
Leaped the cataract underneath.

Reyhan the Arab held his breath,  
While this vision of life and death  
Passed above him. "Allah-hu"  
Cried he: "in all Koordistan  
Breathes there not so brave a man  
As this robber Kurroglou!"

—Atlantic Monthly for January.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

THE heart which is capable of receiving the purest rays of joy, must have been shadowed by the darkest cloud of sorrow. Taste—Delicacy of taste in all things is one of the most charming and desirable of qualities. It supposes in the first place, great perfection and sensitiveness of bodily organization; in the second, high cultivation; and, in the third, a moral tenderness, which is tremulously alive to the most delicate test. Without the least of these requisites the others are null; with it they are indeed things to be thankful for. It is a gift we are not all possessed of. REFLECTIONS.—Much early gladness vanishes from our memory; we can never recall the joy with which we laid our heads on our mother's bosom, or rode on our father's back in childhood; doubtless that joy is wrought up into our nature, as the sunlight of long-past mornings is wrought up in the soft mellowness of the apricot; but is gone for ever from our imagination, and we can only believe in the joy of childhood. But the first glad moment in our first love is a vision which returns to us the last, and brings with it a thrill of feeling intense and special as the recurrent sensation of a sweet colour breathed in a far-off hour of happiness. It is a memory that gives a more exquisite touch to tenderness, that feeds the madness of jealousy, and adds the last keenness to the agony of despair.

ESTIMATING everything at its real value, keeping everything in its proper place, putting everything at its proper time, and keeping everybody to his proper business, would, perhaps, comprehend all, or nearly all, that can promote comfort, order, and contentment in our hearts and homes.

TABLE-TALK, to be perfect, should be sincere without bigotry, differing without discord, sometimes grave, always agreeable, touching on deep points, dwelling most on reasonable ones, and letting everybody speak and be heard.

LITTLE minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as an owl rejoices at an eclipse. The glory of great men ought always to be rated according to the means used to acquire it.

KNOWLEDGE will become folly if good sense do not take care of it.

To love is to place our happiness in the happiness of another.

AMAZON is likened to a weathercock, because it is a vain and glittering thing to aspire.

CHARITY is one of the striking characters of real genius.

## SILVER IN AMERICA.

(Friend of India.)

The holders of American bonds have long decried, by anticipation, the resolution lately adopted by the Senate, that silver should be considered a legal tender. They say, correctly enough, that they are entitled, under the terms of their agreement, to be paid in "specie"; and they add that by giving them depreciated silver instead of it, the word gold was always understood. It is their opinion, a Yankee trick, an indirect form of repudiation. It is understood that the President is inclined to this view, and perhaps he may prevent the Senate from following out its policy. But we must remember that there is a good deal to be said on the other side. The word specie is applied indifferently to the two precious metals, and those who would restrict its meaning to one, must deny, not merely the Senate, but also the higher authority of our ingenious friends, the dictionary-makers. As to the alleged "understanding," it is not easy to see how it could have arisen, as there is nothing in the history of American currency to justify a lender in supposing that on the resumption of cash payments, an exclusive gold standard would be necessarily adopted. If the two parties to the loan had meant that it should be payable only in the more precious metal, they would have so done. As to "understanding," varying the terms of a written agreement in favour of one party, the Americans have always denied that they can be acknowledged, and those who deal with them are in this respect forewarned. Moreover, it is probable that the interests of the bondholders will not be really injured by the change, if it is not pushed farther. In France and Holland, silver is still a legal tender to any amount, and yet the coinage is not there depreciated. The reason is that these countries have placed a limit on the issues of the mint, a measure which has, in practice, been always found sufficient to prevent the evils of a sinking standard. America proposes to do the same, and she will thereby, we expect, preserve her silver dollars at their normal value.

In this country, we are mainly concerned with the effect of the measure on the exchange. Let the bondholders grumble as they please, the telegram is good news for India. The injury which we sustained from the fall of fifteen per cent. in the value of our coinage, coupled with the policy of Government in keeping the mint open, after every other mint in the world had been partly or altogether closed against the falling metal, has been immense. The public finances are disordered, private families have suffered severely, terms of every contract have been altered. The only gainers have been the producers, in the sense of the payers of wages, as for instance the indigo planters, and what they have won has been at the expense of their workmen. To the sufferers by the rate of exchange, this news brings with it a ray of hope. The American Mint may be expected, under the policy of the Senate, to take for some time about five millions sterling a year. This is somewhat more than the increase in the production of the metal, and would therefore be sufficient to counteract that cause of depreciation. Moreover, the change must give the bullion dealers confidence, and in this way affect favourably a market which has proved itself susceptible to every breath. The first announcement of the passing of the Bill caused a rise in the price of silver in London, less than one per cent., it is true, but still substantial. This must react upon the American market. The shareholders in the mines, who have been the moving agents in the Senate, will be stimulated to new exertions by their success. Their sole object was to increase the value of the product which they owned, and having found out that this can really be accomplished by the means selected, they will be likely to maintain their efforts at high pressure. The bondholders, on the other hand, will be soothed by the rise. They have no objection whatever to silver in itself, and if there is any prospect that it will be rehabilitated by the new currency law, they cannot oppose the measure.

We wish we could express a confident opinion that the improvement is likely to be permanent. The fall in the price of silver was due rather to a falling off in the demand than to an increase in the supply. It was because the greater uniformity and convenience of a gold standard had led to its adoption in most European countries, that the rival metal declined in value. If we could hope that a reaction had set in, that America was about to exercise an influence which would counteract that of Germany, we might then expect to see again the good old rate of two shillings for the rupee. But we must remember that the interest of the States in this matter is altogether special. As the region of the silver mines, America has a direct object in keeping up the price of the metal, for reasons which do not extend to European countries. It is, therefore, probable that her action will remain as isolated as her position; other nations will refuse to follow her lead; and while she is going back to silver, they may continue to push forward towards a gold standard. The Senate may even be assisting the Continental States in effecting the change on which they have determined. Germany has still a large stock of silver reserved for the opportunity of a favourable market; Russia is actively introducing a gold coinage; the Scandinavian Kingdoms have resolved to follow the same policy, which is influencing also France and Belgium. The rise in the exchange may enable these countries to hurry on their work, and, as in order to do so they must sell largely, the market will be glutted again. Moreover, we cannot but recollect that the recovery in the bullion market followed closely upon the breaking out of war. Troops and their food must be paid for, and the transactions being small, they are generally adjusted by silver coins. If we were on the eve of a still more serious conflict, the exchange might even improve for the time. But whenever peace is concluded, the artificial demand must cease. On the whole, we cannot be sanguine in our expectations. The influence at work against silver is certainly strong, and the partial action of the country interested in its defence can hardly prove a complete success. The Americans themselves do not appear to be very confident. For, be it noted, while declaring silver a legal tender, they are careful to limit the amount which may be coined each month, rejecting altogether the policy of our Government, which kept the mint open for private coinage even when the depreciation amounted to twenty-five per cent. This was the very chivalry of finance, and it has found no imitators. We retain our distinction of standing alone in the world, the only nation which receives silver in any quantity in which it may be presented for coinage, thus making the value of our rupees vary with every fluctuation of a disorganised bullion market. This policy, obviously, has its advantages, but it has also

its dangers. A good deal of money, millions sterling, which we could not very well spare. We must also note, that the past year has been one, pl. borrowing in England, to meet the extraordinary expenditure caused by our general policy. These things have an important bearing on the exchange, and as they must soon be discontinued or diminished, and we are to provide for the interest, the amount of the Secretary of State's bills will be increased. The possibility that we may be about to borrow largely in England for public works is not such as to justify us in making it an element in our calculation. What, with the action of European States, with peace, and the home charges, silver can scarcely be raised in price very much by a moderate coinage in America.

## A POPE'S DEATH AND OBSEQUIES.

(Daily News.)

As soon as the breath has left a Pope's body the chief Camerlingo, or Chamberlain, enters the death-chamber, and standing at the foot of the bed, calls the Pontiff three times—firstly, by his Christian name; secondly, by his family; and, thirdly, by his Papal name. He then removes the fisher's ring of gold, which has a shield engraved with an image of St. Peter in a boat, hauling a net, and breaks it with pincers, then takes it to an adjoining chamber, where it is thrown into a brazier and burned. A deputation of the late Pope's body-guard of Swiss is then introduced with knapsacks on, as if they were going to start for a march, and formal dialogue takes place. The chief Camerlingo, the chief of the Swiss, and the chief of the Swiss, the latter asking, "What day did his Holiness give you?" "So much." "Will you serve the next Pope for the same sum?" "We will." The Camerlingo then promises that the pay shall be continued, and the Swiss retire. The while, a Cardinal, of the order of Bishops, has made a proclamation of the Pope's death through one of the windows of the Vatican, and the news being carried to the different churches, all the bells are set tolling, and the clergy begin to recite masses. In the monasteries and nunneries the inmates are summoned to chapel the instant the tidings arrive, whether it be by night or day, and they must say on their knees a number of prayers corresponding to the years of the late Pope's life and to those of his Pontificate. During the temporal power all the shops in Rome were closed; the people put on mourning; places of amusements were shut up for ten days, and no wedding were solemnised till the obsequies were ended. The obsequies last ten days. As soon as the Pope has been pronounced dead, Penitentiaries, wearing the monkish habit with cowls over their faces and eyeholes for them to see through, take charge of the body, wash it, clothe it in white, and spend four-and-twenty hours beside it in prayer. After this doctors arrive and proceed with the embalming. The heart, brain, and viscera being removed are placed in a silver urn and buried by monks of the Order of St. Francis in a vault of one of the city churches—generally that with which the Pope was most intimately connected during his cardinalate; the embalmed corpse is then robed in full Pontifical habits—white satin cassock, red velvet shoes, coat of gold brocade, and mitre of gold cloth—and is carried processionally to the Sistine Chapel, where it lies in state one day. On the morrow the Penitentiaries consign it to the Canons of St. Peter, and this gives rise to a new procession, in which all the Cardinals and Bishops present in Rome, the Ambassadors, Swiss Guards, and Noble Guards join. The Penitentiaries, carrying torches and chanting dirges, walk first, others follow bearing the body upon a crimson stretcher surmounted by a canopy; and the Chapter having received the procession at the great entrance of the cathedral, the body is borne by a deputation of monks from all the orders in Rome to the chapel of the Holy Sacrament.

Here it lies three days, and the crowds are admitted to view it. The body is placed upon an inclined plane with its hands folded over a golden crucifix resting upon the breast. The head reclines upon a velvet pillow, richly laced, and an appearance of life is lent to the features by a little rouge colouring the cheeks. The feet are placed close to the inner side of the chapel—in fact, between the hands, so that all who pass may kiss them. Two officers of the Noble Guard, in scarlet uniforms, gilt helmets, and with drawn swords stand on either side of the reposeoir day and night, and the chapel is illumined by twelve wax tapers placed in silver candlesticks six feet high. Two cardinals' hats are suspended over the pillows, the one to mark spiritual, the other temporal power. High mass is said, and requiems are sung every day in St. Peter's until the last day of the funeral ceremonies, which is the tenth after the demise; but after the third day of the lying in state the cathedral is cleared of all save privileged spectators while the body is being consigned to its coffin. This work is performed by the Camerlingo, assisted by Cardinals, and all the while the cathedral choir sings requiems, accompanied by instrumental music; several dozen monks are also drawn up in a semicircle with torches in their hands. First the Camerlingo kisses the brow of the deceased, then covers his face with a cambric handkerchief, laid; six Cardinals then lift the body by its golden cope, and deposit it, mitre and all, in a cedar-wood coffin lined with black satin. Bags of coins, forming specimens in number equal to the years of the Pope's age and struck during his reign, are placed beside him, along with his golden crucifix, a small branch of consecrated palm, and some sprigs of thyme. The lid of this first coffin being screwed down is sealed up with wax by the six senior Cardinals, each affixing his coat of arms. The first coffin is then put into a second one of lead, and into a third of cedar covered with crimson velvet and adorned with a plate of pure gold bearing the deceased's escutcheon and his names. In all the heavy labour of lifting the coffins, screwing and soldering, the Cardinals are assisted by monks; and when the business is at an end a *proce verbale* is drawn up on parchment and signed by all the witnesses of distinction present. The final ceremony is to put the coffin on a truck, and to convey it out of the chapel to one of the side aisles, to the place where it has to rest for one year. Ropes are fastened round it, and it is hoisted by a windlass into a recess of the wall. In the course of a twelvemonth a fitting tomb and monument will have been prepared for it by one of the foremost sculptors of the day. Almost all the Popes who are buried in St. Peter's have splendid monuments, many of which took years to execute. From Michael Angelo to Canova, and Thorwaldsen, every sculptor of note during the last three centuries has left some tokens of his genius in the shape of beautiful monuments, statues of angels or personifications of the Popes themselves.

solves—immortalising Pontiffs who often had but brief and troubled reigns, and cherished no ambition to be long remembered.

## A BOOK ON THE WAR.\*

The author of this book was the correspondent of the *Times* in Armenia, and he did his duty manfully and well. He tells a plain unvarnished tale of what he saw, candidly confessing that he is "a novice in the profession of journalism." This very fact is an advantage. He does not allow his descriptive powers to run away with him. Truth is not sacrificed to word-painting, as we are afraid it has been in the case of certain "apocryphal" we could name. What struck Mr. Norman on his mission with the Turks was, he informs us, the strong feeling they had that England would come to their support. Indeed, to quote his own words, "Not a single Turkish officer have I met who has not asked me the question, 'When is the English army coming to help us?'" This feeling prevailed, he says, down to the very fall of Kara; recent facts would seem to show that it prevailed even after. But however this may be, that there was some treachery at work to cause Kara itself to fall as it did, Mr. Norman is convinced, and to prove his statement he gives the following story, which he declares may be relied on. As it will by-and-by be of historic interest, we give it in full.

## HOW KARAS WAS TAKEN.

"A great European doctor in Pera, owing to incompatibility of temper, obtained a divorce from his wife, who, preferring the honour of reigning in a harem to the privilege of sitting at the table of an Englishman, espoused one Kibrial, a Mahomed Pasha. Within a short period of the second marriage, this lady gave birth to a son, who was named after the Mahomedan Christ, and named Osman. The youth became a fluent French and English scholar, was educated at the Military School of Constantinople, and, after entering the service, was attached to the Embassy in Paris as military pupil. He also visited England, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the organization of the various European armies. On his return to Constantinople he was promoted to the grade of major on the staff, and appointed to Van, where he remained some years. Owing to an unfortunate quarrel with the Governor, he fell into temporary disgrace, and on the outbreak of war tendered his sword to the Russian Government. His services were eagerly accepted, and he was given a high appointment on the Intelligence Branch of the staff of the Caucasus, for which his previous training peculiarly fitted him.

"While on the staff in Armenia Osman Bey had many opportunities of forming an acquaintance with Hassan Bey, colonel of artillery, and then commander of the citadel at Erzerum. Their European education and common knowledge of English drew the bond closer, and the higher Ottoman officials in Erzerum remarked that they held aloof from Turkish officers, and mixed much in the society of the Europeans in the place, being frequent guests at the house of Mr. Obermuller, the Russian consul. Mukhtar Pasha was well aware that Osman Bey was in Melikoff's camp, and that through him the Russians had obtained an accurate knowledge of the organization of the Ottoman forces, and of the construction of the various fortresses. He, however, placed much confidence in Hassan Bey, but did not consider his services sufficient to warrant his promotion to the rank of *Siva Pasha*, or general of brigade. This fancied act of injustice rankled in the mind of the "patriot," and it is supposed to have been the cause of dissatisfaction.

"It happened that early in November Hassan Bey volunteered to take a flag of truce to the Russian camp and ascertain their exact strength; also what troops they had detached in pursuit of Mukhtar Pasha. He was granted permission, and visited Lazareff's camp, in the vicinity of Magardjik. He returned to Kara with the story that Osman Bey was there, very disgusted with the treatment received at the hands of the Russians, and anxious to rejoin the Crescent; that the Russians were not numerous, had no siege guns, and that no fear need be entertained for the safety of Kara. On the 10th of November it will be remembered that a sortie of the garrison was repulsed, with much slaughter, by a detachment of Russian troops, who, thinking that Russia's back was to the wall, and that Russia was in a most ambiguous phraseology that it was found impossible to attach any meaning to it. Hassan Bey, when sent for, denied all knowledge of its contents, but urged that the man should be put to death. He denied that the letter was for him. Being a man of great force of character—quite the leading spirit of the place—he was listened to. The Circassian was thrown from the citadel cliff, and the commandant of artillery went about his work as usual—he carried his point. The *Hafiz Pasha* Tabia was let undisturbed by guns, and on the first assault was captured. The column then was enabled unopposed to scale the southern cliffs of the Kara Dag, and to seize both the works on its summit and the citadel with absolutely no loss. The commandant of the fortress managed to escape, but among the prisoners was Hassan Bey, who now may be seen honoured guest in the camp of the Grand Duke—the only Turkish officer who is permitted to wear his sword. A strange feature in the history of the case is that Hassan Bey's father sold Varma to the Russians in 1823."

"All the Turks, however, are not Hassan Bey, in our author's opinion. For them generally he has a strong admiration. What does he say of them? That there is no finer race in the world than the Turk people. Brave, honest, industrious, truthful, frugal, kind-hearted, and hospitable. All who know the Ottoman speak well of him." It is really remarkable how people agree to differ regarding the Turkish character.

\* "Armada and the Campaign of 1877." By C. B. Norman. (Casell, Friar, and Galsp.)

Naturally, Mr. Norman has something to say on the question of atrocities. Some of these came under his own personal knowledge. What could excel in horror the following:

## UNPARALLELED ATROCITY.

"Directly it became known in the city of Erzerum that the fortunes of the day rested with the Osmanli, bands of women trooped up to the field, armed with knives, hatchets, choppers—whatever household weapons came first to their hands—and then commenced a system of mutilation which it does not do to dwell on. Suffice to say that from Englishmen who visited the battle-field on the following day, I learn that nearly every Russian found lying on the ground was decapitated and subjected to nameless outrage, and that the appearance of the wounds proved that many of them were inflicted on still living men."

The perpetrators of these horrible deeds were the Kurds. It is a relief to turn from this subject; though before doing so let us add that these same Kurds are quite as great towards us as they are towards the enemy. Mr. Norman declares that, though boastful to a degree, they "fled like sheep from the battle" at the approach of the enemy. How different this from the action of the Red Turks! Says our author: "Of the bravery of the Turkish troops it is impossible to speak too highly; but, adds he, suggestively—and in this he is borne out by all authorities on the subject—"of the utter incompetence of their leaders it is equally impossible to speak in terms of sufficient disparagement."

## MARRIAGE OF ADAM AND EVE.

The *Detroit Era* writes:—What a classic case of unadulterated love and platonic affection was that which marked the union of our first parents in the bonds of wedlock. There were no "first families" to form an alliance with, no dowries to be settled, no prospective mothers-in-law to be propitiated. Happy Adam! Thrice happy Eve! Readers, did you ever contemplate the poverty of the pair when they took each other for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer? Only think of it! Adam had not a hat to his head, a coat to his back, a pair of shoes to his feet, "nary a red cent" in his trouser's pocket, for he had no trousers. What a broad grin must have spread over his face as he took his young bride by the hand and exclaimed, in the language of the episcopal marriage service, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." But it was not for love to any very much. She brought her husband no dowry. She had nothing but her love and affection, and not much of that, for her acquaintance with the young man was very limited; but as he was the only fellow round, it was him or nobody. So she took him. Equally as poor as her husband, she came to him without a bonnet or shawl, nay without a rag to her back. They must have had a novel wedding trip, but of this Moses in writing their early history has not seen fit to inform us. Of one thing we may rest assured, that there were no "Saratogas" to care for, no shawls, waterproofs, or lunch baskets to look after, no pint flasks to keep track of. A bunch of fig leaves, merely for a change of wardrobe to suffice till their return home, constituted their baggage. They must have started housekeeping, too, on a very limited scale. They hadn't, as far as history informs us, a hair brush, a comb, tooth brush, cake of soap, towel, clothes wringer, smoothing iron, nor a bottle of scolding syrup. Poor Cain and Abel! They must have had a hard time wrestling with the colic, whooping cough, and cutting their first teeth. But with all their poverty and lack of the comforts of life, including a piano, sewing machine, and cook stove, tradition informs us that they were happy and took pleasure in each other's society. They had no gossiping neighbors that they stood in awe of, and on lying down at night had no fear of burglars breaking in and stealing Adam's gold lever and his wife's necklace and bracelets. There was no reason why they shouldn't have been an amiable couple, and have had a good time generally. They washed their clothes doubtless by a dive into the Euphrates; and there being no clothesline in the family their clothes were allowed to dry upon their backs. And Adam didn't care a "continental" whether his shirt bosom was smooth or ruffled, and Eve was totally indifferent as to whether her hair was in curl papers or not when her husband came home in the evening to tea. Supremely blessed in the possession of each other's undivided affection, they could but slug, "Oh! happy day that fixed our choice."

## ANCIENT AND MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

On February 22d, Mrs. Hardinge-Britten delivered a lecture on the above subject at the Temperance Hall, Sydney. The Hon. J. Bowle Wilson presided, and in a few brief remarks introduced the lecturer to the present. Before commencing her address, Mrs. Hardinge-Britten made an earnest application to the ministry of angels for help, and then said that all who believed in any form of religion must of necessity believe also in angelic ministry—which had, indeed, been known to manifest itself in all parts of the world. When we analyze the relics of antiquity we find ample and convincing evidences of the ministry of angels. Egyptian priests in ancient times used to retire into secluded places of other realms, which gave them the power of prophecy. These angels were not alone ministers of religion, but they interpreted the mysteries of Creation, and the priests not only believed in them, but actually conversed with spiritual beings. All great events could be traced to the mediation or control of angelic ministers. The old Jewish patriarchs were accustomed to converse with them, who ate and drank in their company; Jacob wrestled with an angel, and received inspiration from heaven; through dreams; Joseph divined dreams through the ministry of angels. They were told that those who became mediums between the visible and the invisible world were not good enough, but even Balaam was encircled by the power of the Lord. Many of most humble origin had been made the mediums between the Lord and his people. Whenever the instrument was found fitting, He used it to carry out His will. Nothing was beneath the notice of the angels. Tapping of tables and jumping of chairs were methods adopted by them now to announce their presence. In the olden times other means were used. To Balaam they made themselves known by a voice of fire, as his fingers moved along the strings of his harp, and so on. That which was now denominated "hally" was then "gibber." This notion of revelation closed for the Christian Church when the exchanged the "humble garb" of fishermen for that of the rich vestments of priests of the present day; it was then that the spirit fled. No one was now believed to be inspired but those who were denominated "witches." Modern spiritualism first manifested itself in America thirty years ago, but the world was so ignorant that it would not believe that "spirits" could make sounds or even that they existed. When they visited the world 3000 years ago they were "angels"; now, alas! they were called "devils"; spirits had come to them in all shapes and in various ways; some had filled empty chairs, or had "met" at the fireside; it was "in" vain to connect spiritualism with electricity or telegraphy. In a word, spiritualism was "intelligence." The speaker then concluded "an address which, for earnestness and impressiveness, could hardly have been excelled." Occasionally her style was somewhat tragic, but the diction and delivery were faultless, every word being distinctly uttered. The lecture, which occupied an hour and a quarter in delivery, was listened to by a large audience with almost breathless silence; and once or twice they cheered the speaker. In answer to questions, Mrs. Hardinge-Britten said she stood before them without preparation, but she was always "when lecturing" under spiritual influence; not on other occasions; spiritualists had no public opportunity of recording their facts because newspapers had no room for the records of the "ministry of angels"; and finally, that "prophecy was as good now as ever." After one or two other interrogations, the speaker retired amid cheers.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

## Miscellaneous.

THE organization of a new Arctic expedition is contemplated in the United States, and a bill for this purpose has been introduced into the House and reported upon favourably by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The bill provides that the President shall be authorized to organize and send out one or more expeditions toward the North Pole, and to establish a temporary colony, for the purposes of exploration, at some point north of the eighty-first degree of north latitude, on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay; to detail such officers or other persons of the public service to take part in the same as may be necessary, and to use any public vessel that may be suitable for the purpose; the scientific operations of the expedition to be prosecuted in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Sciences; and that the sum of 50,000 dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of the public funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the expedition. The Americans seem bent on reaching the North Pole by hook or by crook, and their energy and determination deserve to be rewarded by success.

The Russian Artillery Committee has recently sanctioned the expenditure of a considerable sum in the purchase of a further supply of entrenching tools for issue to field batteries, and it has also been for some time engaged in carrying on a series of experiments to determine the best pattern of telescope and field-glass for use with guns on service. It may therefore be concluded that recent experience has impressed upon Russian artillery officers the absolute necessity, under modern conditions of warfare, of providing cover for their guns when in action, and also of increasing by artificial means the power of vision of the men serving them; or, at all events, of the officers directing their fire. It may be doubted whether the importance of these two points is sufficiently recognized in our own service. In theory, no doubt, the advantages gained by creating artificial shelter for guns where no natural cover is available are very generally admitted; but it is very seldom that on field days or during autumn manoeuvres the gun detachments are exercised in digging pits or throwing up emplacements. Much more attention is paid to instructing infantry soldiers in entrenching themselves; and yet, with regard to loss, artillery is at a disadvantage when compared with infantry. If, for instance, a company of infantry loses four men, it simply loses the fire of four rifles; but if four of a gun detachment are struck down the service of the gun will be materially interfered with, if not stopped altogether. The object of providing telescopes is to enable field glasses or telescopes to be used to enable the target at which the fire of the guns is to be directed to be clearly made out, but also to render it possible to note where the projectiles fall, in order that any necessary corrections may be made in the elevation of the gun; and in this work also our batteries are but rarely exercised.

Now that Pico Nono is dead the gossipers are busy picking up "ana" about him. Here is one, which, although perfectly true, is not in general circulation. Shortly after his election to the Papacy, and when Antonelli held his first office under him, that of Finance Minister, the Romans meeting their Pontiff in the street, complained to him of the tax on salt. The tax was monopolized by one of the speculators who thrived in earlier days. Pico Nono sent for the speculator. "I suppose that salt tax is very valuable to you," said he. The speculator trembled, fearing the price of the monopoly was about to be raised; protested that it was a dead loss. "How much would compensate you for being relieved of your tax?" asked His Holiness. The salt tax farmer named a ridiculously low sum. "Then," said the Pope, "you shall have the money!" and calling for Antonelli, ordered him to pay it. The rogue of a speculator refused; but on being informed by the Pope that he would publish the fact that he had offered him his own price for the monopoly at last took the money, and went away a sadder, and, prospectively, a more honest man. The day afterwards the salt tax was abolished.

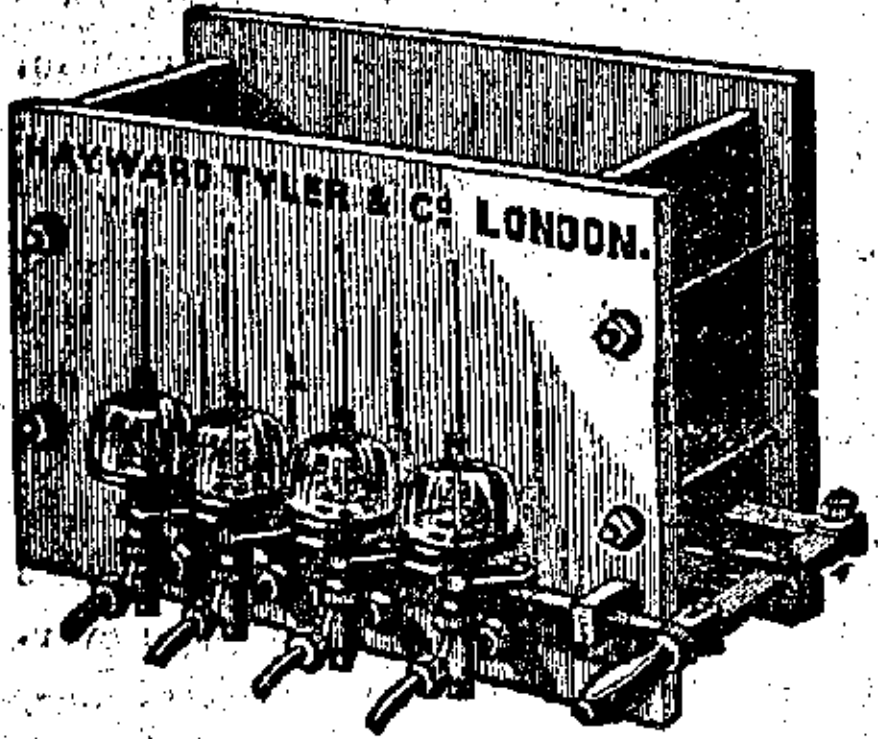
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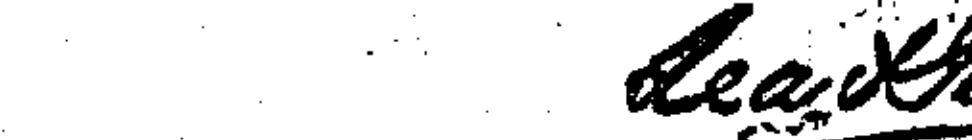
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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human ailments, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new Remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrass, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Proprietor.

Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for: Bombay Presidency D. S. KEMP & Co., Calcutta B. S. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.

STAMFORD & Co., Bathurst & Co., J. CORFIELD & Co., BARNES & Co., E. GILSON & Co., J. MANTLAND & Co., Colombo.

Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, and small Ports of China.

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

16fe77 1w 26t 16fe78

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

19may77 8

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents' Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

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Intimations.

TO MAKE A TON OF FINEST ICE.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES, working continuously, and also in hot climates, and producing from 1 ton to 24 tons of chemically pure and transparent ice per day, according to size. Vaass & Littmann's improved Ammonia System—unrivalled and awarded the Grand Medal of Progress, at Vienna, 1873. Household Ice Machines, Water Cooling Apparatus for Breweries, Air Cooling Apparatus for Theatres, Stores, Government and other large buildings. Address for Illustrated Price Lists and Circulars.

Messrs. HEIDECCKE, LAUTH & Co., General Agents to the Manufacturers, 35, SEETHING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.

Largest Stock in England. Lathes, Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching and Shearing Machines, Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description, which for design and finish are unsurpassed. Lowest prices.

SCOTT BROTHERS, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

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Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

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Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, and small Ports of China.

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16fe77 1w 26t 16fe78



## Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"  
CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.  
Imperial Confucianism.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
Chinese Official Titles.  
The Ki-lin Identified with the Giraffe.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.  
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—

The Manchu Terms for 上帝 and 耶穌.  
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.  
Mohammedan Apostles in China.  
The Ki-lin Identified with the Giraffe.  
Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu.  
Professor Basil and his Critics.  
Annamese Sovereigns.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer  
"EMUY,"  
BLANCO, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Port, on  
MONDAY, the 1st April, at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap1

## FOR SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN.

The German Steamship  
"OLYMPIA,"  
NAGEL, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports on MON-  
DAY Next, the 1st April, at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
WM. FUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap1

## FOR YOKOHAMA &amp; HIOGO.

The British Steamship  
"AFGAN,"  
HUNT, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports on MON-  
DAY Next, the 1st April, at 5 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
WM. FUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap1

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW.

The Steamship  
"TAIWAN,"  
Captain M. YOUNG, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap8

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"TANANIS,"  
Comdt. DELA MARCELLE, will  
be despatched for YOKO-  
HAMA shortly after the arrival of the next  
French Mail.  
H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship  
"DJEMNAH,"  
Comdt. CHAMPENOIS, will be  
despatched for SHANGHAI  
shortly after her arrival from Europe.  
H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"GERIA,"  
JOHANNSEN, Master, will have  
immediate despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Braemar Castle, having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed, at their risk, into the  
Godowns of Messrs RUSSELL & Co., whence  
delivery may be obtained.  
Consignees wishing to receive their  
Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to  
do so.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless notice to the contrary be given  
before 1 p.m. To-day.  
No Claims will be admitted after this  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods  
remaining after the 6th Proximo will be  
subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap8

## S. S. ESMERALDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNES of Cargo, per S. S.  
Esmeralda from Manila, are hereby  
notified that their Goods are being landed  
and stored in the Godowns of the Under-  
signed at their risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

GERMAN STEAMER OLYMPIA.  
NAGEL, Master, FROM HAMBURG,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above  
Steamer are hereby informed, that  
their Goods are being landed and stored at  
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-  
tained.  
Consignees wishing to take delivery of  
their Goods from the Boats alongside the  
Wharf are at liberty to do so.  
Goods remaining in store after the 6th  
April next will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
written notice to the contrary is given  
by 2 p.m. To-day.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
WM. FUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap8

## BRITISH STEAMER AFGHAN.

HUNT, Master, FROM LONDON,  
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above  
Steamer are hereby informed that  
their Goods are being landed and stored at  
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-  
tained.  
Consignees wishing to take delivery of  
their Goods from boats alongside the  
Wharf are at liberty to do so.  
Goods remaining in store after the 6th  
April next will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
written notice to the contrary is given  
by 3 p.m. To-day.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
WM. FUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap8

FROM LONDON, AND PORTS  
OF CALL.

THE S.S. Egeria, JOHANNSEN, Master,  
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed at their risk by the Under-  
signed and stored in their Godowns, whence  
and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery  
may be obtained.  
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shang-  
hai, unless notice to the contrary is given  
before 3 p.m. To-day.  
Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
6th April will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap8

## FOR SALE OR HIRE.

A SEMI-GRAND BROADWOOD  
PIANO.  
Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878. it

## THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

SUPERIOR WHITE CRYSTALS  
Manufactured by the ORIENTAL  
SUGAR REFINERY, can now be had in  
Tins of 10 or 14 lbs., or in larger quan-  
tities to suit purchasers, on application to  
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
H. KIER, General Agent.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain  
Barnaby.—Captain.  
NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain  
J. U. Thomson.—Order.  
P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt.  
J. A. Amsburg.—P. & O. Co.  
OCCIDENT, British barque, Capt. Reuter.  
—Chinese.  
CALDERA, British str., Captain Williams.  
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
STANDARD, British steamer, Captain W.  
W. Lyon.—Siemens & Co.  
HAKON ADELSTEN, Norwegian steamer,  
Capt. Bergh.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
PARMENTO, British barque, Capt. R. H.  
Abbott.—Chinese.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 29, Olympia, German steamer,  
782 P. Nagel, Hamburg Feb. 2, via ports  
of call, and Singapore March 23, General.  
—WM. FUSTAU & Co.  
March 30, Egeria, German steamer, 1087,  
Johannsen, London Feb. 10, Ports Said 28,  
Suez 27, Penang March 20, and Singapore  
28, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.  
March 30, Parment, British barque, 369,  
Abbott, Bangkok March 2, General.—  
CHINESE.  
March 30, Elise, Hawaiian brig, 312, F.  
W. Perlmutter, Quinhon March 22, Salt.  
—WILKES & Co.  
March 30, Afghan, British steamer, 1439,  
A. Hunt, Liverpool Feb. 13, via ports of  
call, and Singapore March 23, General.—  
WM. FUSTAU & Co.  
March 30, Braemar Castle, British str.,  
2173, W. J. Ayles, London Feb. 10, via  
ports of call, and Singapore March 23,  
General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
March 30, Princess Sarah, Spanish str.,  
23, Rido.—CARSTEN & Co.  
March 30, Hermann, German barque, 444,  
Schmidt, Manlong March 15, Salt.—  
WILKES & Co.  
March 30, Teo'ora, Spanish barque, 600,  
Hornata, Manila March 22, Timber.—  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
March 30, Emily, Spanish steamer, 222,  
Francisco Blanco, Manila March 27, Gen-  
eral.—REMEDIOS & Co.  
March 30, Olympia, British steamer, from  
Whampoa.  
March 30, Tching Tzing, Chinese B. C.,  
BY A STEAMER.

DEPARTURES.  
Mar. 30, Norma, for Swatow.  
30, Tivo, for Tientsin.  
30, Onward, for Whampoa.  
30, Chariton, for Port Darwin.  
30, Esmeralda, for Amoy.  
30, Maetan, for Manila.

## CLEARED.

Cocoran, for Swatow.  
Seaman's Bride, for Bangkok.  
Charger, for San Francisco.  
Northern Star, for Tientsin.  
Ionian, for London.  
Yesso, for Coast Ports.  
Ophreus, for Swatow.  
Olenegle, for Shanghai.  
Conquest, for Halphong.  
Alden Bass, for Portland (Oregon).  
Sully, for Mantung.  
Condor, for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Egeria, from London, &c., Mr  
Haseel, Capt. Michelsen, Mrs Blohoff, 2  
Europeans, and 1 Chinese deck.  
Per Afghan, from Liverpool, Mr Robert-  
son.  
Per Braemar Castle, from Straits, 167  
Chinese.  
Per Hermann, from Manlong, 1 Chinese.  
Per Emily, from Manila, Mr W. H.  
Taylor, and 2 Europeans, and 13 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Deucalion, for Amoy, 122 Chinese;  
for Shanghai, Mr Johnston and 2 children,  
and 48 Chinese.  
Per Charlton, for Port Darwin, 275 Chi-  
nese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Olympia reports:  
Moderate S.E. wind with fine weather  
until reaching the Ladrone Islands, thence  
thick rainy weather to port.

The German steamer Egeria reports:  
Fresh N.E. wind and tide in the Straits of  
Singapore up to Pulo Sepata, and from  
thence to the Paracels variable winds and  
southerly current. From the Paracels  
light southerly breeze, and nearing Hong-  
kong, thence breeze.

The Hawaiian brig Elise reports: Fine  
weather throughout the passage, wind from  
East to S.E.  
The British steamer Afghan reports:  
Moderate Easterly winds and fine weather  
throughout.  
The British steamer Braemar Castle re-  
ports: Light Easterly winds first part,  
latter part thick weather with heavy rain.  
The Siamese barque Princess Sarah re-  
ports: Light southerly wind in the Gulf  
of Siam, strong N.E. monsoon to 14 N.  
112 E., since then to arrive very fine weath-  
er and light E. and S.E. winds.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—  
Per Ophreus, at 9 a.m. To-morrow,  
the 31st inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per Java, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 1st  
April.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—  
Per Emily, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 1st April.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—  
Per Taiwan, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the  
2nd inst.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Gaelic  
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the  
11th April, with Mails for Japan,  
San Francisco, and the United States,  
which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters closed.  
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters  
(excepted for Non-Union Countries) may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage  
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies  
(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa  
Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New  
Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can  
no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, March 30, 1878. ap11

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E.  
Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At  
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.  
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.,  
every Sunday, 8.30 a.m. Divine Service in Chi-  
nese, 2.30 p.m. every Sunday, with com-  
munion on first Sunday of every month.—  
Rev. Dr. Eikel.

St. Peter's STEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Services at 5 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-  
ing Prayer.—Litanies, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8  
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-  
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BREKID FOUNDRY HOUSE.—Services in  
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,  
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in  
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundry House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Yess leaves for Coast Ports.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—  
Daylight.—Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports.  
8 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

THURSDAY, April 4.—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.  
Noon.—Furniture Sale, &c., at Mr J.  
Fairbairn's residence, "Greenmount."

FRIDAY, April 5.—  
Goods per Glenagles undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Egeria undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, April 6.—  
Goods per Olympia undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Braemar Castle undelivered  
after this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Afghan undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

5 p.m.—Emily leaves for Amoy, &c.  
5 p.m.—Olympia leaves for Shanghai, &c.  
5 p.m.—Afghan leaves for Yokohama, &c.  
Oxfordshire leaves for Yokohama, &c. on  
or about this date.

## Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance  
Hall, Stanley Street.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SURPLUSES, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

## BIRTH.

On the 11th March, at Manila, the Wife  
of M. L. BARNARD, of a Son.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

To-day's telegrams are again of the  
greatest importance. The statement that  
the negotiations for the proposed Euro-  
pean Congress are now at a deadlock  
should be read in conjunction with the  
paragraph in the subsequent telegram  
advising that "Russia maintains her  
right to veto the discussion of the entire  
peace conditions at the European Con-  
gress," that "the diplomatic correspond-  
ence has closed and all hopes of the  
European Congress have ceased." This,  
we presume, is the deadlock that has  
ensued. Meanwhile the complications  
of the position become more pronounced.  
The Roumanian Legislature has, we are  
told, unanimously rejected the proposal  
of Russia to exchange Bessarabia for the  
Dobruja. In the event of the out-  
break of hostilities between Austria and  
Russia this step tends to establish the  
possibility, if not the probability, of an  
Austrian-Roumanian alliance. Rouma-  
nia, however, would scarcely venture to  
take up arms against her old protector on  
the strength of the despatch of a British  
army to the Dardanelles. There is some  
talk also of Servia turning round upon  
Russia, but we should regret to see any  
alliance between the British Government  
and that cowardly little state, especially  
as, in the event of the success of the  
British arms, England would probably  
find herself saddled with the protection  
of Servian interests against the hungry  
jackals around her.

There is an amount of impudence about  
the Russian semi-official statement that  
General Ignatieff is charged with a di-  
plomatic mission to induce Austria to  
inform the British Government that it  
cannot reckon on Austria's support,  
that must be anything but gratifying to  
Austrian vanity. It reads much as if  
the Austrian Government was under the  
thumb of Russia, and was about to be  
utilised for preventing the outbreak  
of an Anglo-Russian war. If, however,  
Russia imagines that the withdrawal of  
Austrian support will result in a collapse  
of the position taken by the British  
Ministry, we believe, and we say it  
with a certain amount of regret, for we  
should be sorry to see England involved  
in a war on the miserable stakes at issue  
—she will be deceived. England would  
in this war be fighting rather for the in-  
terests of Austria than her own. The  
question of Russia coming down to the  
mouth of the Danube is a matter of the  
smallest moment to England, nor can  
the interests of England be compro-  
mised in the least by the independence  
or aggrandisement of Roumania, Servia  
Bulgaria, or Montenegro, or any other  
changes that may be proposed in regard  
to those states. These are, however,  
matters of vital importance to Austria;  
the Colossus of the North is too near and  
too dangerous a neighbour for Austria  
to watch unmoved the steady extension  
of Russian influence and Russian bound-  
aries southwards, and it is unreasonable  
to think that Austria will, at the bidding  
of Prince Gortschakoff or any other  
statesman endeavour to check England's  
opposition to Russian aggressiveness by  
an assurance that no help is to be  
expected from the Austro-Hungarian  
armies. If the telegram be true, to  
which we referred a day or two ago,  
that the Austrian Minister for war has  
prepared plans for the concentration of  
600,000 men on the Turkish and Rus-  
sian frontiers within a fortnight, and  
that already considerable forces have  
already been despatched in those direc-  
tions, these advisers of themselves would  
almost give the lie to such an assurance.  
General Ignatieff may succeed in aver-  
ting a collision between the Russian  
and Austrian armies at least for the  
present, but it would be surprising to

learn that Austria had exerted herself  
in any way to damp the warlike spirit  
of the British Government.

The determination to call out the "re-  
serves" appears to have been formed at  
the Cabinet Council called to consider the  
final reply of Russia to the British de-  
mands. By the "reserves" are, we be-  
lieve, meant the "army reserve," including  
the enrolled pensioners, numbering about  
36,000 men. There are really four  
classes of reserve or auxiliary forces in  
the United Kingdom, namely, the militia,  
the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer  
corps, and the enrolled pensioners and  
army reserve force. Of these four  
classes we take it that only the last, or  
"army reserve" has been called out.  
The militia force numbered according to  
last year's returns 134,500 men, from  
which, however, 19,500 is deducted on  
account of probable absentees etc., leav-  
ing 115,000. The yeomanry cavalry  
numbered 14,830 and the volunteer  
corps 174,000 "efficient," including  
over 30,000 artillery volunteers. There  
is a rumour in town to-day that war  
has been declared, but it appears  
to be without foundation. The present  
unsettled state of affairs may  
continue for weeks, for the proposal  
of a Congress having been abandoned,  
the developments of Russian aggrandise-  
ment will have to be awaited. Possibly  
if General Ignatieff arrives at the con-  
clusion that Austria means war, and  
that time is of importance for the orga-  
nization and concentration of her armies,  
an ultimatum of some sort might be  
delivered by Russia and war declared  
within twenty-four hours. This how-  
ever, is not likely, for if Russia has to  
fight Austria, her reserve forces as well  
as those of her opponent will require  
some careful preparation, notwithstanding  
the vast number of Russian troops  
already in the field. In the event of  
hostilities with Austria, Russia would  
probably endeavour to crush her ante-  
gonist before English or other outside  
help could arrive.

during the run home, and Captain Mac-  
Bain is sanguine of having the honor of  
being the first to place this year's tea in  
the London Market. She has undergone  
considerable alterations, both in the engine-  
room and in her rig. Her defects were  
carefully noted during her last two runs,  
and her owners, no doubt under the able  
advice of her worthy commander, have  
been to no little expense to remedy them.  
Her mainmast has been removed, which  
gives her a much better appearance, be-  
sides enabling her to ride more steady-  
ly in a heavy sea way. In the en-  
gine-room she has been fitted with en-  
tirely new brasses, and there is now no  
fear of her bearings getting overheated, as  
was the case during the last race. Besides  
this the engines have had a thorough over-  
hauling and several minor alterations.  
The highest speed logged during the run  
out was 13 knots, and her general behav-  
ior is said to promise well for the forth-  
coming race. If the run home is reduced a  
day or a day and a half this year, we pre-  
sume that engineers and mariners will not  
be content, but year by year will endeav-  
our to bring the Far East nearer and  
nearer to the West.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall  
Library and Museum for the week ending  
March 27th, 1878:—

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, Mar. 21st,	50	342
Friday, 22nd,	69	855
Saturday, 23rd,	71	431
Sunday, 24th,	107	524
Monday, 25th,	67	612
Tuesday, 26th,	77	587
Wednesday, 27th,	80	535
Totals,	491	3,362
Grand total, 3,853.		

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. F. Creagh, Esq.)

30th March, 1878.

## LARCENY.

Chung Asam, a stone-cutter, was sen-  
tenced to 4 months' hard labour for attempt-  
ing to steal a bolt from a siphon well at  
Poh-fo-lum Road. He was arrested by  
Mr Lewis in the act of cutting the bolt, and  
several bolts had been missing the previous  
day.

## BEGGARS.

The beggars must surely be getting scarce;  
six more were disposed of to-day.

## OBSTRUCTION.

A number of householders were fined in  
sums ranging from one to two dollars for  
obstruction.

## MACAO.

28th March, 1878.

We have been visited this afternoon by a  
terrible storm of thunder, lightning and rain  
which came down in smart showers now and  
then. We could well imagine we were on  
the Balkans during the cannonading on the  
Shipka Pass Forts. One bang went un-  
pleasantly close to us, and I dare say the  
bolt fell not many miles off.

Our Governor returned on the 20th in-  
stant by the White Cloud under the usual  
salvo of artillery from Fort San Francisco  
and stir among the public functionaries to  
obtain H. E. It has not yet transpired  
what was the real motive of the departure  
of this embassy to Siam, nor is it likely we  
should be made cognizant of it, though the  
expenses were saddled on our exchequer.

The next French mail conveys homeward  
our representative in Parliament—Com-  
odore Soanichia, for over a decade our war-  
thy Harbour Master. He carries out best  
wishes and the hearty prayers of the poor of  
Macao, in whom they will lose a great be-  
nefactor and protector. A very handsome  
testimonial in the shape of a Canton-worked  
cup was presented to him the other day in  
the name of the inhabitants of this Holy  
City, and I hear on his arrival in your  
colony a banquet is to be given him by the  
Portuguese Community.

## INQUEST.

An inquest was held this afternoon at 4  
o'clock, at the Government Civil Hospital,  
before the Coroner (C. F. Creagh, Esq.), and  
the following gentlemen as a Jury, Messrs  
P. Rhodes, F. R. Rogers, and C. Hermann,  
on the body of San Kom Sang, late an ac-  
countant residing at No. 115 Jervois Street,  
who was accidentally shot in the head, yes-  
terday afternoon by one Hu A-fuh, a shop  
coolie in the same shop, whilst playing with  
a loaded revolver.

Op K-wong, the cook of the Man Him  
Optum shop, 115 Jervois Street, stated:—  
Yesterday, about noon, a friend of the  
deceased came into the shop, bringing a  
pillow-box with him. About 2 o'clock  
witness was sitting in a chair in the shop,  
and the deceased and his friend were talk-  
ing. Witness saw the deceased open the  
pillow-box and take out two revolvers; one  
he placed on a chair, and the other he  
unloaded. Whilst the deceased was leaning  
down to place the cartridges into the pillow-  
box, the prisoner, who is a servant in the  
shop, took up one of the revolvers and  
looked at it, and witness immediately after-  
wards heard the report of a pistol shot. The  
deceased instantly fell down, and blood  
flowed from his head. The witness imme-  
diately began crying, and lifting him up,  
said, "Oh! it is too bad." Some neighbours

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed that the Djemnah left  
Saigon for this port this morning, Satur-